In the Claims

Please substitute the following claims:

Claim 57 (Amended):

A method of treating a cognitive deficit caused by damage to the hippocampus of a mammal, said method comprising intracerebrally transplanting human pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells into said hippocampus of said mammal, wherein said human pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells comprise a temperature-sensitive simian virus 40 large T antigen gene, and wherein said transplanting improves cognitive function in said mammal.

Claim 58 (Amended):

The method of claim 57, wherein said damage comprises damage to, or loss of, brain cells in said hippocampus of said mammal.

Claim 59 (Amended):

The method of claim 57, wherein said human pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells differentiate after said transplanting.

Claim 60 (Amended):

The method of claim 57, wherein said human pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells are cells of a clonal cell line.

Claim 61 (Amended):

The method of claim 57, wherein said method further comprises culturing said human pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells in serum-free medium prior to said transplanting.

Claim 62 (Amended):

The method of claim 57, wherein said damage is the result of hypoxia.

Please cancel claims 63 and 65-67, without prejudice, and add the following new claims:

Claim 68 (new)

The method of claim 57, wherein said temperature-sensitive simian virus 40 large T antigen gene is under the control of an interferon-inducible H-2K^b promoter.

Claim 69 (new)

A method of treating a cognitive deficit caused by damage to the hippocampus of a human, said method comprising intracerebrally transplanting pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells into said hippocampus of said human, wherein said pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells comprise a temperature-sensitive simian virus 40 large T antigen gene, and wherein said transplanting improves cognitive function in said human.

Claim 70 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said damage comprises damage to, or loss of, brain cells in said hippocampus of said human.

Claim 71 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells differentiate after said transplanting.

Claim 72 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells are cells of a clonal cell line.

Claim 73 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said method further comprises culturing said pluripotent, nestin-positive, hippocampal neuroepithelial cells in serum-free medium prior to said transplanting.

Claim 74 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said damage is the result of hypoxia.

Claim 75 (new):

The method of claim 69, wherein said temperature-sensitive simian virus 40 large T antigen gene is under the control of an interferon-inducible H-2K^b promoter.